

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:646089 CAPLUS

DN 133:238659

TI Novel **hydrocolloid adhesive** mass with improved resistance to deterioration of its absorption capacity after being sterilized by radiation

IN Auguste, Stephane; Apert, Laurent; Garima, Luc

PA Laboratoires d'Hygiene et de Dietetique, Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA French

IC ICM C09J153-02

ICS A61L015-58

CC 36-7 (Physical Properties of Synthetic High Polymers)

Section cross-reference(s): 38, 62

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000053690	A1	20000914	WO 2000-FR582	20000309
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2790763	A1	20000915	FR 1999-2870	19990309
PRAI FR 1999-2870		19990309		

AB The invention concerns novel **hydrocolloid adhesive** masses consisting of an **adhesive** mixt. based on low mol. polyisobutylene and a block poly(styrene-olefin-styrene) polymer, and a cellulose deriv. with which is assocd. an **acrylate** polymer having a glass transition temp. less than 20.degree. so as to increase resistance to deterioration of the absorption capacity of said **hydrocolloid adhesive** mass after sterilization by radiation. The invention also concerns the use of said novel **hydrocolloid adhesive** masses for medical, dermatol. or cosmetic purposes, in particular for producing dressings for treating blisters, exudative wounds, burns and dermal-epidermal sores whether superficial, deep, chronic or acute. Ondina-68 12.5, Vector-4114 14.2, Vistanex LM-MH 3.55, Perkacit ZDBC 0.4, Irganox1010 0.4, were mixed and heated at 120-140.degree. for 30 min. followed by addn. of Acronal DS3458 6.5, Wingtack-86 26.75, Blanose 7H4XF 35.7 and heated for 140.degree. for another 40 min. The mixt. was then coated on a silicone paper at a rate of 1000g/m2 and transferred to the final support of a 20 .mu.m polyurethane film and cut in appropriate dimension for use.

ST **hydrocolloid adhesive** absorption sterilization radiation; medical **adhesive polyacrylate** polyurethane polystyrene polyisobutylene

IT Medical goods

(**adhesives**; novel **hydrocolloid adhesive**

mass with improved resistance to deterioration of its absorption capacity after being sterilized by radiation)

IT Isoprene-styrene rubber

RL: DEV (Device component use); POF (Polymer in formulation); THU

(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(block; novel **hydrocolloid adhesive** mass with

improved resistance to deterioration of its absorption capacity after

being sterilized by radiation)

IT Medical goods
(dressings; novel **hydrocolloid adhesive** mass with improved resistance to deterioration of its absorption capacity after being sterilized by radiation)

IT **Adhesives**
(medical; novel **hydrocolloid adhesive** mass with improved resistance to deterioration of its absorption capacity after being sterilized by radiation)

IT Antioxidants
Cosmetics
Glass transition temperature
Hydrocolloids
Plasticizers
Tackifiers
(novel **hydrocolloid adhesive** mass with improved resistance to deterioration of its absorption capacity after being sterilized by radiation)

IT Acrylic polymers, uses
Aromatic oils (hydrocarbons)
Isobutylene rubber
Paraffin oils
Polyurethanes, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(novel **hydrocolloid adhesive** mass with improved resistance to deterioration of its absorption capacity after being sterilized by radiation)

IT 9003-27-4
RL: DEV (Device component use); POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(isobutylene rubber; novel **hydrocolloid adhesive** mass with improved resistance to deterioration of its absorption capacity after being sterilized by radiation)

IT 105729-79-1
RL: DEV (Device component use); POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(isoprene-styrene rubber, block; novel **hydrocolloid adhesive** mass with improved resistance to deterioration of its absorption capacity after being sterilized by radiation)

IT 9003-27-4, Polyisobutylene 9003-28-5, Polybutene 9004-32-4, Blanoze 7H4XF 25038-32-8, Isoprene styrene copolymer 114845-46-4, Wingtack-86 180254-75-5, Acronal DS3458
RL: DEV (Device component use); POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(novel **hydrocolloid adhesive** mass with improved resistance to deterioration of its absorption capacity after being sterilized by radiation)

RE.CNT 7

RE

- (1) Apert, L; WO 9810801 A 1998 CAPLUS
- (2) Apert, L; WO 9945977 A 1999 CAPLUS
- (3) Meyer, R; US 4738257 A 1988 CAPLUS
- (4) Roreger, M; US 5456745 A 1995 CAPLUS
- (5) Sorensen, E; US 4231369 A 1980
- (6) Squibb Bristol Myers Co; EP 0730874 A 1996 CAPLUS
- (7) Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd; DE 4207657 A 1992 CAPLUS

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:567459 CAPLUS

DN 133:168439

TI Releasable wound dressing for efficient removal of exuded fluid

IN Freeman, Frank

PA Bahamas

SO U.S., 7 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61F013-00
 NCL 602048000
 CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6103951	A	20000815	US 1998-170558	19981013
AB	<p>A wound dressing that efficiently absorbs fluid from fluid-exuding wounds and can easily be released from the wound without disrupting the wound surface and a process for its manuf. is provided. The dressing comprises a layer of film bonded to a fibrous absorbent web contg. a mixt. of a particulate superabsorbent and a hydrocolloid. The fibrous absorbent web has a glazed exposed surface wherein the fibers comprising the glazed exposed surface are substantially fused to each other. The glazed exposed surface has a multiplicity of particles comprising a mixt. of an adhesive and a hydrocolloid distributed throughout and adherent to the surface. Preferably 25-50 % of the surface is left uncovered by particles comprising the adhesive and the hydrocolloid to enable more efficient transfer of wound exudate into the fibrous absorbent web while the hydrocolloid contained in the particles of adhesive facilitates release of the dressing from the wound without disrupting the surface. A selva encompasses the wound dressing, with the selva comprising fibers of the fibrous absorbent web that are substantially fused to each other and to the layer of film bonded to the fibrous absorbent web.</p>				
ST	wound dressing fibrous absorbent hydrocolloid film				
IT	<p>Medical goods (dressings; wound dressings comprising backing films and fibrous absorbent webs)</p>				
IT	<p>Polyolefin fibers RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (ethylene; wound dressings comprising backing films and fibrous absorbent webs)</p>				
IT	<p>Polyolefins Polyurethanes, biological studies RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (film; wound dressings comprising backing films and fibrous absorbent webs)</p>				
IT	<p>Exudate (inflammatory, removal of; wound dressings comprising backing films and fibrous absorbent webs)</p>				
IT	<p>Adhesives (pressure-sensitive; wound dressings comprising backing films and fibrous absorbent webs)</p>				
IT	<p>Synthetic fibers RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (thermoplastic; wound dressings comprising backing films and fibrous absorbent webs)</p>				
IT	<p>Hydrocolloids Superabsorbents (wound dressings comprising backing films and fibrous absorbent webs)</p>				
IT	<p>Polyamide fibers, biological studies Polyester fibers, biological studies Polypropene fibers, biological studies RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (wound dressings comprising backing films and fibrous absorbent webs)</p>				
IT	<p>9002-85-1, Vinylidene chloride polymer 9002-86-2, Polyvinylchloride 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9011-87-4, Methyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer 24937-78-8, Ethylene vinyl acetate copolymer</p>				

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(film; wound dressings comprising backing films and fibrous absorbent webs)
IT 9000-69-5, Pectin 9078-35-7, Sodium methyl cellulose
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrocolloid; wound dressings comprising backing films and fibrous absorbent webs)
IT 25085-53-4
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(wound dressings comprising backing films and fibrous absorbent webs)

RE.CNT 1

RE

(1) Freeman; US 5681579 1997

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:595020 CAPLUS

DN 131:204669

TI **Hydrocolloid adhesive** mass containing ethoxylated sorbitan fatty acid ester and polymers

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SO PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA French

IC ICM A61L015-58

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9945977	A1	19990916	WO 1999-FR553	19990312
	W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	FR 2775903	A1	19990917	FR 1998-3043	19980312
	AU 9927342	A1	19990927	AU 1999-27342	19990312
	EP 1061965	A1	20001227	EP 1999-907694	19990312
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI			

PRAI FR 1998-3043 19980312

WO 1999-FR553 19990312

AB A novel **hydrocolloid adhesive** mass useful for medical purposes characterized in that said **hydrocolloid adhesive** mass comprises: (a) 0.2 to 5 parts by wt. of an ethoxylated sorbitan fatty acid ester; (b) 20 to 50 parts by wt. of a **hydrocolloid**; (c) 32 to 120 parts by wt. of an **adhesive** matrix consisting of one or several polymers selected among poly(styrene-olefin-styrene) sequenced copolymers, low mol. wt. polyisobutylenes, high mol. wt. polyisobutylenes, and one or several compds. selected among the sticky resins called tackifiers, plasticizers, polybutylenes, antioxidants, ethylene and vinyl acetate copolymers, butyl rubber and ethylene-propylene block copolymers; and (d) 0 to 15 parts by wt. of an **acrylate** copolymer with glass transition temp. lower than -20.degree.C. The invention also concerns the use of said **hydrocolloid adhesive** mass for producing bandages in particular for treating superficial, deep, chronic or acute surface dermoepidermal sores and for treating exudative wounds and burns. A

mixt.

contg. Ondina-68 12.4, Vector-4114 (isoprene-styrene copolymer) 17.7,

Perkacit ZDBC 0.35, Irganox-1010 0.4 , Acronal DS3458 6.5, Wingtack-86 26.5, Montanox 80VG (Polysorbate 80) 0.45kg, and Blanose 7H4XF (sodium CM-cellulose) 35.7 kg and was stirred at 120-140.degree. for 1 h. The mixt. was then spread on a silicone paper at 1000g/m2 at 120-160.degree.and then transferred on the final support of polyurethane film and cut to desired dimension to obtain the **adhesive** of the invention.

ST **hydrocolloid adhesive** ethoxylated sorbitan fatty ester; polymer **hydrocolloid adhesive** ethoxylated sorbitan ester

IT Medical goods
(bandages; **hydrocolloid adhesive** mass contg. ethoxylated sorbitan fatty acid ester and polymers)

IT Isoprene-styrene rubber
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(block; **hydrocolloid adhesive** mass contg. ethoxylated sorbitan fatty acid ester and polymers)

IT Alkenes, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(copolymer with styrene; **hydrocolloid adhesive** mass contg. ethoxylated sorbitan fatty acid ester and polymers)

IT Phenols, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(derivs.; **hydrocolloid adhesive** mass contg. ethoxylated sorbitan fatty acid ester and polymers)

IT Medical goods
(dressings; **hydrocolloid adhesive** mass contg. ethoxylated sorbitan fatty acid ester and polymers)

IT Wound
(exudative; **hydrocolloid adhesive** mass contg. ethoxylated sorbitan fatty acid ester and polymers)

IT **Adhesives**
Antioxidants
Burn
Glass transition temperature
Hydrocolloids
Plasticizers
Tackifiers
(**hydrocolloid adhesive** mass contg. ethoxylated sorbitan fatty acid ester and polymers)

IT Acrylic polymers, biological studies
Butyl rubber, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**hydrocolloid adhesive** mass contg. ethoxylated sorbitan fatty acid ester and polymers)

IT 9010-85-9
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(butyl rubber, **hydrocolloid adhesive** mass contg. ethoxylated sorbitan fatty acid ester and polymers)

IT 6683-19-8 114845-46-4, Wingtack-86
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**hydrocolloid adhesive** mass contg. ethoxylated sorbitan fatty acid ester and polymers)

IT 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, alkyl esters 100-42-5D, Styrene, copolymer with olefins 136-23-2, Zinc dibutyldithiocarbamate 9003-27-4, Polyisobutylene 9003-28-5, Polybutene 9003-29-6, Polybutylene 9003-55-8 9004-32-4, Sodium carboxymethylcellulose 9005-64-5, Polysorbate 21 9005-65-6, Polysorbate 80 9005-66-7, Polysorbate 40 9005-67-8, Polysorbate 60 9005-70-3, Polysorbate 85 9005-71-4, Polysorbate 65 9010-79-1, Ethylene propylene copolymer 24937-78-8 25038-32-8, Isoprene styrene coPolymer 25119-83-9, Acrylic acid butylacrylate copolymer 106565-43-9, Ethylene-propylene block copolymer 154362-61-5, Polysorbate 120 180254-75-5, Acronal DS3458

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (hydrocolloid adhesive mass contg. ethoxylated
 sorbitan fatty acid ester and polymers)
 IT 105729-79-1
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
 study); USES (Uses)
 (isoprene-styrene rubber, block; hydrocolloid
 adhesive mass contg. ethoxylated sorbitan fatty acid ester and
 polymers)
 RE.CNT 3
 RE
 (1) Lohmann Therapie Syst Lts; EP 0355536 A 1990 CAPLUS
 (2) Nitto Denko Corp; EP 0601463 A 1994 CAPLUS
 (3) Riker Laboratories Inc; WO 9106290 A 1991 CAPLUS

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1999:271553 CAPLUS
 DN 130:298230
 TI Polymers as detackification agents for adhesives contained in
 secondary fiber
 IN Dahanayake, Manilal S.; Yang, Jiang
 PA Rhodia Inc., USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM D21C005-02
 ICS D21C009-08
 CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9919559	A1	19990422	WO 1998-US21566	19981013
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9898011	A1	19990503	AU 1998-98011	19981013
PRAI US 1997-61954		19971014		
WO 1998-US21566		19981013		
AB An improved method for inhibiting the deposition of adhesive contaminants, hot melts and/or pressure sensitive adhesive materials onto the surfaces of secondary paper products and repulping equipment during the manuf. of same from waste paper products comprises the application of a water-sol. dispersant selected from the group consisting of a hydrophobically modified hydrocolloid, acrylic acid polymer, acrylic acid-maleic acid copolymer or their hydrophobically modified derivs. and mixts. thereof. Thus a test for detn. of the effect of hydrophobically modified guar derivs. on the bond strength of styrene-butadiene adhesive to polyester film was carried out, showing peel strength (lbs) of 0.11 +/- 0.02 and 0.065 +/- 0.001 when the treatment concns. of hydrophobically modified guar derivs. were 4 and 10 ppm, resp.				
ST waste paper recycling secondary fiber adhesive detackification hydrocolloid; acrylic polymer secondary fiber adhesive detackification				
IT Natural rubber, uses Styrene-butadiene rubber, uses RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (adhesive; polymers as detackification agents for				

adhesives contained in secondary fiber)

IT Adhesion (physical)
(effect of hydrophobically modified guar derivs. on bond strength of styrene-butadiene **adhesive** to polyester film)

IT Polyesters, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(effect of hydrophobically modified guar derivs. on bond strength of styrene-butadiene **adhesive** to polyester film)

IT **Adhesives**
Cellulose pulp
Dispersing agents
Hot melt **adhesives**
Hydrocolloids
Pressure-sensitive **adhesives**
Wastepaper recycling
(polymers as detackification agents for **adhesives** contained in secondary fiber)

IT 60472-42-6, Colloid 111D
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(Colloid 111D; effect of acrylic polymer on bond strength of styrene-butadiene **adhesive** to polyester film)

IT 9003-55-8, 1,3-Butadiene-styrene copolymer
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**adhesive**; polymers as detackification agents for **adhesives** contained in secondary fiber)

IT 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-07-0 24937-78-8, Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer 25038-32-8, Isoprene-styrene copolymer 30811-69-9, Vinyl **acrylate** homopolymer
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**adhesive**; polymers as detackification agents for **adhesives** contained in secondary fiber)

IT 7439-95-4, Magnesium, properties 7440-70-2, Calcium, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(effect of acrylic polymer on bond strength of styrene-butadiene **adhesive** to polyester film in presence of metal ions)

IT 110-16-7D, Maleic acid, polymers 9003-01-4, Acrylic acid homopolymer 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 25038-20-4, Acrylic acid-isobutylene copolymer 25549-84-2, Sodium **acrylate** homopolymer 25751-21-7, Acrylic acid-methacrylic acid copolymer 25948-33-8, Acrylic acid-itaconic acid copolymer 26099-09-2, Maleic acid
homopolymer 29132-58-9, Acrylic acid-maleic acid copolymer 38639-64-4,
Acrylic acid-hydroxyethyl **acrylate** copolymer 39373-34-7,
Acrylic acid-hydroxypropyl **acrylate** copolymer 39421-75-5,
Propoxylated guar gum 55216-58-5D, polymers 71010-52-1, Gellan gum 126595-54-8, Maleic acid-sodium **acrylate** copolymer
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(polymers as detackification agents for **adhesives** contained in secondary fiber)

IT 9000-30-0, Guar gum
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(polymers as detackification agents for **adhesives** contained in secondary fiber)

IT 9003-55-8
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(styrene-butadiene rubber, **adhesive**; polymers as detackification agents for **adhesives** contained in secondary fiber)

RE.CNT 6
RE
(1) Calgon Corp; EP 0569085 A 1993 CAPLUS
(2) Dreisbach, D; US 5292403 A 1994 CAPLUS

- (3) Dreisbach, D; US 5556510 A 1996 CAPLUS
- (4) Hakuto Kk; JP 09158076 A 1997 CAPLUS
- (5) Jerry, C; US 5540814 A 1996 CAPLUS
- (6) Moreland, D; US 4781794 A 1987

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1999:113579 CAPLUS
 DN 130:158455
 TI Nonadherent multiple-layered wound dressings comprising absorbents, **adhesives**, and protective covers
 IN Buglino, Donald E.; Constantine, Barry; Hudak, Joanne C.; Kadash, Marjory A.
 PA Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61L015-00
 ICS A61F013-00; A61F015-00; C08L015-00
 CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9906077	A1	19990211	WO 1998-US16049	19980731
	W: AU, CA, JP, MX, NZ				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9886826	A1	19990222	AU 1998-86826	19980731
	AU 727585	B2	20001214		
	EP 999858	A1	20000517	EP 1998-938260	19980731
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
PRAI	US 1997-54401		19970731		
	WO 1998-US16049		19980731		
AB	A wound dressing comprises (1) an absorbent layer including one or more absorbent and/or superabsorbent materials; (2) a porous, non-stick layer or film larger in size than the absorbent layer and overlying a wound-facing surface of the absorbent layer such that a portion of the non-stick layer extends beyond the length and width of the absorbent layer; (3) a protective cover layer, which is larger in size than the absorbent layer but generally no greater in size than the non-stick layer;				
	and (4) a cohesive layer of an adhesive material generally being substantially the size and shape of the protective cover layer which is adhered to its non-wound-facing surface and having the absorbent layer				
and	the extending portion of the non-stick layer adhered to its wound facing surface, whereby a substantially non-adherent dressing is provided. The nonadherent dressing avoids the use of an adhesive in direct contact with the wound or surrounding skin.				
ST	wound dressing nonadherent absorbent adhesive film				
IT	Hydrocolloids				
	Hydrogels				

(cohesive layer; nonadherent multiple-layered wound dressings comprising absorbents and **adhesives** and protective covers)

IT Acrylic polymers, biological studies
 Polyurethanes, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cohesive layer; nonadherent multiple-layered wound dressings comprising absorbents and **adhesives** and protective covers)

IT Dressings (medical)
 Pressure-sensitive **adhesives**
 (nonadherent multiple-layered wound dressings comprising absorbents

and **adhesives** and protective covers)

IT Cellulose pulp

IT Petroleum products
(arom. oils, plasticizers; in hydrophilic **adhesive** compns. for medical applications)

IT Isoprene-styrene rubber
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(block, triblock; in hydrophilic **adhesive** compns. for medical applications)

IT Bandages
Blister
Burn
Skin lesion
Wound healing (animal)
(hydrophilic **adhesive** compns. for)

IT **Adhesives**
(hydrophilic **adhesive** compns. for medical applications)

IT Antioxidants
Hydrocolloids
Tackifiers
(in hydrophilic **adhesive** compns. for medical applications)

IT Plasticizers
(oils; in hydrophilic **adhesive** compns. for medical applications)

IT Hydrocarbon oils
Naphthenic oils
Paraffin oils
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(plasticizers; in hydrophilic **adhesive** compns. for medical applications)

IT 136-23-2, Perkacit ZDBC 6683-19-8, Irganox 1010
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(antioxidant; in hydrophilic **adhesive** compns. for medical applications)

IT 9004-32-4, Blanose
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(**hydrocolloid**; in hydrophilic **adhesive** compns. for medical applications)

IT 9003-49-0, Poly(butyl **acrylate**) 9003-77-4, Poly(2-ethylhexyl **acrylate**) 9036-63-9, Poly(isooctyl **acrylate**) 25119-83-9, Acrylic acid-butyl **acrylate** copolymer 26335-74-0, Poly(isobutyl **acrylate**) 150825-15-3, Acronal DS 3429 180254-75-5, Acronal DS 3458
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in hydrophilic **adhesive** compns. for medical applications)

IT 105729-79-1
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(isoprene-styrene rubber, block, triblock; in hydrophilic **adhesive** compns. for medical applications)

IT 114845-46-4, Wingtack 86
~~RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)~~
(tackifier; in hydrophilic **adhesive** compns. for medical applications)

IT 105729-79-1, Isoprene-styrene block copolymer
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(triblock, rubber; in hydrophilic **adhesive** compns. for medical applications)

L17 ANSWER 7 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:309838 CAPLUS
DN 126:297709
TI Super-absorbent **hydrocolloid** dressing compositions
PA Roux, Georges, Fr.

SO Fr. Demande, 12 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DT Patent
 LA French
 IC ICM A61K047-38
 ICS A61L015-28
 ICI A61K047-38, A61K047-32; A61L015-28, A61L015-24
 CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2736833	A1	19970124	FR 1995-8971	19950718
	FR 2736833	B1	19971024		

AB A super-absorbent **hydrocolloid** dressing compn. was based on CM-cellulose, an elastic polymer and a polymer absorbent. Thus, a formulation contained polyisobutylene 10, CM-cellulose 35, Aquakeep (a **polyacrylate**) 3, mineral oil 20, **adhesive** stabilizer (cyclopentadiene) 10, and plasticizer (styrene-isoprene copolymer) 20%. This formulation adhered better to the skin than the one without the polyacrylate.

ST **hydrocolloid** dressing absorbent polymer; polyacrylate CM cellulose dressing absorbent

IT Absorbents
 Dressings (medical)
 (super-absorbent **hydrocolloid** dressing compns. contg. polymers)

IT 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, salts, polymers
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (crosslinked; super-absorbent **hydrocolloid** dressing compns. contg. polymers)

IT 9003-04-7, Poly(acrylic acid) sodium salt 9003-27-4, Polyisobutylene 9004-32-4 80147-09-7, Aquakeep
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (super-absorbent **hydrocolloid** dressing compns. contg. polymers)

L17 ANSWER 8 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1996:164030 CAPLUS

DN 124:212142

TI Laminates with **cyanoacrylates** particularly for ostomy bags

IN Shelley, Nicholas Steven; Bird, Paul Stephen; Smith, Rory James Maxwell

PA Welland Medical Ltd., UK

SO Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 13 pp.

CODEN: BAXXDU

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61F005-44

ICS A61L025-00; B32B007-12; B32B027-08

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	GB 2290968	A1	19960117	GB 1994-13226	19940701
	GB 2290968	B2	19980603		
	WO 9601089	A1	19960118	WO 1995-GB1423	19950619

W: CA, US

RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

EP 769930 A1 19970502 EP 1995-922598 19950619

EP 769930 B1 19991215

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT,

SE

AT 187633 E 20000115 AT 1995-922598 19950619

PRAI GB 1994-13226 19940701

AB There is provided a laminate of water-sol. film, particularly polyvinyl alc. or polyvinyl acetate, and a water-impermeable, water-insol.

polymeric

film material, such as polyvinyl chloride, polyurethane, polyester, polyolefin, with a layer of **cyanoacrylate** interposed there-between. The preferred embodiment is a drainage bag such as an ostomy bag or the like which has, attached to the outer surface of the water-impermeable film, an **adhesive** flange for securing the drainage bag to the body wall of a patient. The **adhesive** flange has a backing layer of PVC and is coated with **hydrocolloid adhesive**. Schematic drawings of an ostomy bag and its cross section are depicted.

ST **cyanoacrylate** laminate ostomy bag

IT **Adhesives**

(**hydrocolloids**; laminates with **cyanoacrylates** for ostomy bags)

IT Polyesters, biological studies

Urethane polymers, biological studies

RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(laminates with **cyanoacrylates** for ostomy bags)

IT Medical goods

(colostomy bags, laminates with **cyanoacrylates** for ostomy bags)

IT Alkenes, biological studies

RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(polymers, laminates with **cyanoacrylates** for ostomy bags)

IT 9002-86-2, Polyvinylchloride 9002-89-5 9003-20-7, Polyvinylacetate 15802-18-3

RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(laminates with **cyanoacrylates** for ostomy bags)

L17 ANSWER 9 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1995:506297 CAPLUS

DN 122:248399

TI Skin-adhering plates for attachment of electrodes, bandages, and other medical devices

IN Hansen, Henrik Christian; Wanheim, Tarras

PA Coloplast A/S, Den.

SO Dan., 35 pp.

CODEN: DAXXAF

DT Patent

LA Danish

IC ICM A61F013-02

ICS A61L015-16

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DK 169711	B1	19950123	DK 1993-48	19930115

PI DK 169711 B1 19950123 DK 1993-48 19930115
AB Semimanufd. products in the form of grooved and figured plates are claimed

which adhere to human skin and can be used for the placement of electrodes, bandages, skin- or wound-care agents, ostomy devices, wound drains, catheters used for the management of incontinence, etc. The plates are composed of several components, that which makes contact with the skin being coated with a non-irritant, skin-compatible **adhesive**. One of the components is composed of a **hydrocolloid**-contg. material which is designed to prevent migration of aq. fluids into the **adhesive** unit. One of the components may contain biol. active substances such as alginates. One of the components is comprised of a hydrophilic gel material which contains

an anti-wart agent or other mitosis-inhibiting agents. The adhesive can be made from various proportions of polyisobutylene (e.g., Vistanex LM-MH), styrene-isoprene-styrene (e.g., Cariflex TR 1107), paraffin oil, resin (e.g., the fully hydrogenated synthetic thermoplastic Arkon 90), sodium CM-cellulose, and guar gum. The plate components can contain an electroconductive hydrophilic gel material surrounded by aluminum foil, and may consist of a polymer based on polyacrylamide, salts of polymethacrylate or polyacrylic acid, polyvinylalcohol or sodium CM-cellulose together with a softening agent. The devices may be circular, oval, rectangular, or square.

ST skin adhering plate medical goods; **adhesive** plate medical device attachment skin

IT **Adhesives**
 (biocompatible; skin-adhering plates for attachment of electrodes, bandages, and other medical devices)

IT Electrodes
 Medical goods
 Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
 Skin
 (skin-adhering plates for attachment of electrodes, bandages, and other medical devices)

IT Paraffin oils
 Resins
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (skin-adhering plates for attachment of electrodes, bandages, and other medical devices)

IT Petroleum resins
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (alicyclic, hydrogenated, skin-adhering plates for attachment of electrodes, bandages, and other medical devices)

IT Medical goods
 (bandages, skin-adhering plates for attachment of electrodes, bandages, and other medical devices)

IT Medical goods
 (catheters, skin-adhering plates for attachment of electrodes, bandages, and other medical devices)

IT Gels
 (hydro-, skin-adhering plates for attachment of electrodes, bandages, and other medical devices)

IT Rubber, synthetic
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (isobutylene, skin-adhering plates for attachment of electrodes, bandages, and other medical devices)

IT Rubber, synthetic
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (isoprene-styrene, block, triblock, skin-adhering plates for attachment of electrodes, bandages, and other medical devices)

IT 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9002-89-5, Polyvinylalcohol 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-27-4, Polyisobutylene 9004-32-4, Sodium carboxymethylcellulose 25038-32-8, Styrene-isoprene copolymer 25087-26-7
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (skin-adhering plates for attachment of electrodes, bandages, and other medical devices)

L17 ANSWER 10 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1994:613048 CAPLUS
 DN 121:213048
 TI Skin barrier layer composition with **hydrocolloid** and **adhesive** components
 IN Numata, Satoru
 PA Alcare Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Ger. Offen., 6 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DT Patent
 LA German
 IC ICM A61L025-00
 CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 4400568	A1	19940804	DE 1994-4400568	19940111
	DE 4400568	C2	19960215		
	JP 06225931	A2	19940816	JP 1993-36062	19930201
	GB 2274650	A1	19940803	GB 1993-26077	19931221
	GB 2274650	B2	19960626		
PRAI	JP 1993-36062		19930201		
AB	Title compns. in film or paste form, for protection of and medical device attachment to the skin at sites of copious secretion such as fistulas, comprise a hydrocolloid component of psyllium seed gum and an adhesive component of e.g. polyisobutylene, poly(alkyl acrylate), and/or polyurethane. These compns. show excellent adhesion, water absorption, flexibility, and stability during storage. Thus, liq. isoprene rubber (mol. wt. 27,000; viscosity 740 P at 40.degree.) 100 was mixed with Na CM-cellulose 20 and psyllium seed gum (particle size 10.75 mm2) 40 parts to form a paste.				
ST	skin barrier layer psyllium gum				
IT	Skin (barrier layer for, psyllium gum in)				
IT	Adhesives Rubber, isoprene, biological studies Urethane polymers, biological studies RL: BIOL (Biological study) (skin barrier layer contg. psyllium gum and)				
IT	9003-31-0 RL: BIOL (Biological study) (rubber, skin barrier layer contg. psyllium gum and)				
IT	8063-16-9, Psyllium gum RL: BIOL (Biological study) (skin barrier layer contg. adhesive and)				
IT	79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, alkyl esters, polymers 9003-27-4, Polyisobutylene RL: BIOL (Biological study) (skin barrier layer contg. psyllium gum and)				

L17 ANSWER 11 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1994:307548 CAPLUS
 DN 120:307548
 TI **Hydrocolloid adhesive** compositions for wound dressing
 IN Chen, Yen Lane
 PA Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co., USA
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61L025-00
 ICS A61L015-58; C09J121-00
 CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	EP 591898	A1	19940413	EP 1993-116017	19931004
	EP 591898	B1	19990526		
	R: DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT				
	CA 2104046	AA	19940406	CA 1993-2104046	19930813
	CA 2104046	C	19980915		
	JP 06200231	A2	19940719	JP 1993-246724	19931001
PRAI	US 1992-956616		19921005		
AB	<p>Hydrocolloid adhesive compns. for use in wound dressings are disclosed comprising a hydrophobic unsatd. aliph. homopolymer, a compatible tackifier, and at least one hydrocolloid absorbent. The compns. have enhanced resistance to breakdown by body fluids, adjustable absorbency, improved adhesive and cohesive properties, as well as a reduced tendency to leave an adhesive residue after application. Also disclosed are wound dressings, ostomy or prosthesis adhesives, methods of using wound dressings, and methods for forming the hydrocolloid adhesive compns. A hydrocolloid adhesive was prepd. by compounding a mixt. of polyisobutylene 57.5, polyisoprene 20, Na CMC 10, Carbopol-947P 5, and crosslinked Na CMC 7.5%. The hydrocolloid adhesive thus obtained was formed into flat adhesive sheets of 10x10 cm and 0.64mm thickness and laminated to polyurethane backing film coated with an acrylate adhesive copolymer and the resulting laminate structures were then die cut into</p>				
the	desired dressing shapes and were cross-linked and sterilized with .gamma.-radiation.				
ST	<p>wound dressing hydrocolloid adhesive compn; polyisobutylene polyisoprene CMC hydrocolloid adhesive ; Carbopol 947P polyisoprene CMC hydrocolloid adhesive ; CM cellulose polyisobutylene polyisoprene hydrocolloid adhesive</p>				
IT	<p>Paraffin oils RL: BIOL (Biological study) (hydrocolloid adhesive compn. contg., in wound dressings)</p>				
IT	<p>Plasticizers Tackifiers (hydrocolloid medical adhesive contg., pressure-sensitive)</p>				
IT	<p>Medical goods (adhesives, pressure-sensitive, unsatd. aliph. polymers and tackifiers and hydrocolloid absorbents in)</p>				
IT	<p>Polymers, biological studies RL: BIOL (Biological study) (aliph., hydrocolloid medical adhesive contg., pressure-sensitive)</p>				
IT	<p>Medical goods (dressings, hydrocolloid-adhesive compn. contg. unsatd. aliph. polymers and tackifiers and hydrocolloid absorbents for)</p>				
IT	9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid)			9004-32-4D, Sodium CMC, crosslinked	
	RL: BIOL (Biological study)				
	(hydrocolloid adhesive compn. contg., in wound dressings)				
IT	9003-27-4, Polyisobutylene			9003-31-0, Polyisoprene	9004-32-4, Sodium CMC
	RL: BIOL (Biological study)				
	(hydrocolloid medical adhesive contg., pressure-sensitive)				

AN 1992:7672 CAPLUS
 DN 116:7672
 TI Pressure-sensitive **adhesives** for bandages
 IN Swierz-Motysia, Barbara; Kolucka, Jadwiga; Lada, Krystyna; Dybizbanska, Alicja
 PA Instytut Chemii Przemyslowej, Pol.
 SO Pol., 7 pp. Abstracted and indexed from the unexamined application.
 CODEN: POXXA7
 DT Patent
 LA Polish
 IC ICM C08L033-08
 ICS A61L015-00
 CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
 Section cross-reference(s): 39, 63

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	PL 152992	B1	19910228	PL 1987-266830	19870715
AB	Title adhesives for bandages contain (3-10):(90-97) acrylic acid-2-ethylhexyl acrylate copolymer rubber 35-70, the hydrocolloid mixt. [such as poly(vinyl alc.)-karaya gum mixt.] 30-65, and optionally, a healing agent 0.1-3%.				
ST	pressure sensitive adhesive acrylic rubber; bandage acrylic rubber adhesives ; ethylhexyl acrylate copolymer rubber adhesive ; hydrocolloid pressure sensitive adhesive bandage; polyvinyl alc pressure sensitive adhesive ; karaya gum pressure sensitive adhesive				
IT	Gelatins, uses RL: USES (Uses) (hydrocolloids, acrylic rubber pressure-sensitive adhesives contg., for bandages)				
IT	Rubber, synthetic RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (acrylic acid-ethylhexyl acrylate , adhesives , pressure-sensitive, contg. hydrocolloids , for bandages)				
IT	Medical goods (bandages, adhesives for, pressure-sensitive, acrylic rubber- hydrocolloid compns. as)				
IT	Colloids (hydro-, acrylic rubber pressure-sensitive adhesives contg., for bandages)				
IT	Adhesives (pressure-sensitive, acrylic rubber- hydrocolloid mixts., for bandages)				
IT	9000-36-6, Karaya gum	9000-69-5, Pectin	9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol)		
	9004-32-4, Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose RL: USES (Uses) (hydrocolloids, acrylic rubber pressure-sensitive adhesives contg., for bandages)				
IT	25134-51-4, Acrylic acid-2-ethylhexyl acrylate copolymer RL: USES (Uses) (rubber, pressure-sensitive adhesives contg., for bandages)				

L17 ANSWER 13 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1991:663540 CAPLUS
 DN 115:263540
 TI Composite of a dispersed gel in an **adhesive** matrix for skin dressing
 IN Asmus, Robert A.
 PA Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co., USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English

IC A61L015-22; A61L015-58; A61L015-60; C09J157-00

CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9109633	A1	19910711	WO 1990-US7412	19901213
	W: AU, BR, CA, FI, JP, KR, NO				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
	CA 2071004	AA	19910629	CA 1990-2071004	19901213
	AU 9170747	A1	19910724	AU 1991-70747	19901213
	AU 648536	B2	19940428		
	EP 507878	A1	19921014	EP 1991-903144	19901213
	EP 507878	B1	19950412		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	BR 9007960	A	19921027	BR 1990-7960	19901213
	JP 05503863	T2	19930624	JP 1991-503262	19901213
	AT 120967	E	19950415	AT 1991-903144	19901213
	ES 2071297	T3	19950616	ES 1991-903144	19901213
	US 5270358	A	19931214	US 1992-905490	19920625
	FI 9202986	A	19920626	FI 1992-2986	19920626
	NO 9202553	A	19920826	NO 1992-2553	19920626
	US 5369155	A	19941129	US 1993-86324	19930701

PRAI US 1989-458246 19891228
WO 1990-US7412 19901213
US 1992-827500 19920124
US 1992-905490 19920625

AB A composite of a gel of swollen **hydrocolloid** dispersed in a pressure-sensitive **adhesive** matrix is provided. The gel has a natural or synthetic **hydrocolloid** swollen with a nonvolatile swelling agent, such that the gel may have a shear modulus <6.2 .times. 106 dyne/cm2. The gel-**adhesive** composite has continued skin adhesion whether applied to dry or moist skin. The gel contributes a

high moisture vapor transmission rate, while the **adhesive** maintains skin adhesion. The gel-**adhesive** composite may be used in a tape, dressing, bandage, drape, etc. and may optionally include antimicrobial agents. A gel-**adhesive** composite was made of 50 parts pressure-sensitive **adhesive**, 1.39 parts swollen **hydrocolloid** gel, 2.09 parts heptane and 2.09 parts EtAcO. The composite was coated on a silicone release liner, dried, and laminated to a polyester film. The pressure-sensitive **adhesive** was a soln. (25% solids) of poly(N-vinylpyrrolidone-isooctyl **acrylate**) in heptane-EtAcO mixt. (1:1). The swollen **hydrocolloid** gel was a mixt. of 10 parts crosslinked poly(N-vinyl pyrrolidone) and 190 parts glycerol.

ST skin dressing gel **adhesive** matrix; **hydrocolloid** gel
skin dressing

IT Acrylic polymers, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Rubber, natural, biological studies
Rubber, synthetic
Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(pressure-sensitive **adhesive** matrix contg., for skin dressings)

IT Medical goods
(dressings, swollen **hydrocolloids** gels in pressure-sensitive **adhesive**-matrix as)

IT Alcohols, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(polyhydric, pressure-sensitive **adhesive** matrix contg., for skin dressings)

IT Alkenes, polymers

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(polymers, pressure-sensitive **adhesive** matrix contg., for

skin dressings)
 IT Ethers, polymers
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (vinyl, polymers, pressure-sensitive **adhesive** matrix contg.,
 for skin dressings)
 IT Lactams
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (N-vinyl, polymers, **hydrocolloid** gel contg., in skin-dressing
 compns.)
 IT 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 9000-30-0, Guar gum
 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid)
 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-39-8, Poly(N-vinyl pyrrolidone)
 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl
 methyl
 cellulose 9005-32-7D, Alginic acid, salts 9005-38-3 11138-66-2,
 Xanthan gum 50851-57-5 71463-60-0, Isooctyl **acrylate**
 -N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone copolymer
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (**hydrocolloid** gel contg., in skin-dressing compns.)
 IT 105729-79-1
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (pressure-sensitive **adhesive** matrix contg., for skin
 dressings)

L17 ANSWER 14 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1991:145738 CAPLUS

DN 114:145738

TI Manufacture of absorbent paper using polymer-grafted pulps by wet-laying
 process

IN Mackey, Larry Neil; Seyed-Rezai, Seyed Ebrahim

PA Procter and Gamble Co., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 33 pp,

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM D21H011-20

CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 408128	A2	19910116	EP 1990-201814	19900706
	EP 408128	A3	19930707		
	EP 408128	B1	19950927		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	US 4986882	A	19910122	US 1989-378154	19890711
	CA 2020566	AA	19910112	CA 1990-2020566	19900706
	CA 2020566	C	19960109		
	AT 128500	E	19951015	AT 1990-201814	19900706
	ES 2077014	T3	19951116	ES 1990-201814	19900706
	AU 9058817	A1	19910117	AU 1990-58817	19900710
	AU 624009	B2	19920528		
	JP 03130494	A2	19910604	JP 1990-183869	19900711
	JP 2874973	B2	19990324		

PRAI US 1989-378154 19890711

AB Absorbent paper sheets, useful for disposable towels and tissues, are
 manufd. by continuous wet-laying of .gtoreq. 2 fibrous pulps, wherein
 .gtoreq.1 of the pulps, A, is a polymer-modified pulp, which, in its
 alkali-metal-cation-exchanged state, imbibes H2O by **hydrocolloidal**
 swelling, and the balance of the pulps, B, comprises conventional
 papermaking pulps. The wet-laying process is conducted in the absence of
 interfering cationic materials, under conditions wherein pulp A is laid
 down in an embryonic web in a protonated state and is partially
 dewatered.

Thus, hydrolyzed Me **acrylate**-grafted southern softwood kraft
 pulp (type A, 15%) was made into stock of 0.6% consistency at pH 3.5 and

mixed with 25.0%:60.0% mixt. of chemithermomech. pulp and northern softwood kraft pulp in a headbox to a consistency of 0.15-0.2%. The pulp is then laid down on a wire to form an embryonic web at pH 3.7, covered with a synthetic transfer fabric, treated with an aq. K₂CO₃ soln. to transform the type A pulp from the acidic state to the alkali-metal-cation-exchanged state. The unreacted alkali is then removed

by vacuum, the paper web is dried, coated with a dil. poly(vinyl alc.) adhesive, calendered, and creped into 2-ply towels showing absorbency (by TBGV method) 8.6 g/g, compared with 2.8 g/g for a paper towel manufd. without type A pulp.

ST absorbent paper pulp modified manuf; **acrylate** grafted pulp
absorbent paper; hydrolyzed grafted pulp absorbent paper; towel absorbent paper manuf; polymer grafted pulp absorbent paper

IT Pulp, cellulose
(**unsatd.** monomer-grafted, hydrolyzed, in absorbent paper manuf.)

IT Paper
(absorbent, manuf. of, from polymer-modified pulps, method for)

IT Pulp, cellulose
(chem. thermomech., absorbent paper manuf. from, method for)

IT Polymerization
(graft, of **unsatd.** monomer, onto pulp, in absorbent paper manuf.)

IT Polymerization catalysts
(graft, transition metal compds., for vinyl monomers, onto pulp)

IT Vinyl compounds, polymers
RL: USES (Uses)
(polymers, with pulp, graft, in absorbent paper manuf.)

IT Transition metals, compounds
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(salts, catalysts, for graft polymn. of vinyl monomers, onto pulp)

IT Pulp, cellulose
(sulfite, absorbent paper manuf. from, method for)

IT 96-33-3D, polymers with pulp, graft, hydrolyzed
RL: USES (Uses)
(absorbent paper manuf. from, method for)

IT 10139-51-2, Ceric ammonium nitrate
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalysts, for **unsatd.** monomer grafting, onto pulp)

IT 9004-34-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(pulp, chem. thermomech., absorbent paper manuf. from, method for)

IT 9004-34-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(pulp, sulfite, absorbent paper manuf. from, method for)

IT 9004-34-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(pulp, **unsatd.** monomer-grafted, hydrolyzed, in absorbent paper manuf.)

IT 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate, uses and miscellaneous 298-14-6,
Potassium

bicarbonate 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, uses and miscellaneous
584-08-7, Potassium carbonate 1310-58-3, Potassium hydroxide, uses and
miscellaneous 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(treatment by aq., of polymer-modified pulps, in absorbent paper manuf.)

IT 9003-05-8D, Polyacrylamide, glyoxylated, anionic
RL: USES (Uses)
(wet strength additives, for absorbent paper manuf.)

TI Adhesion of hydrophilic **polyacrylates** to **hydrocolloid**
 gels
 AU Lamberti, Francis V.; Sefton, Michael V.
 CS Dep. Chem. Eng. Appl. Chem., Univ. Toronto, Toronto, ON, M5S 1A4, Can.
 SO J. Colloid Interface Sci. (1989), 130(1), 1-13
 CODEN: JCISA5; ISSN: 0021-9797
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 36-5 (Physical Properties of Synthetic High Polymers)
 AB The free energies of adhesion for a series of neutral and ionic
 water-swollen deformable (2-hydroxyethyl **methacrylate**-Me
methacrylate copolymer) and dimethylaminoethyl
methacrylate-Me **methacrylate** copolymer (I) adherent to
 gel substrata (agarose or calcium alginate) were calcd. from interfacial
 surface tension obtained via an equation of state using receding contact
 angles and liq. surface tensions measured by the Wilhelmy plate method.
 These free energies were compared to the fiber pull out force of a
 polymer-coated glass rod adherent to a gel film immersed in a fluid of
 known liq. surface tension. Although quant. predictions were not
 possible, the simple free energy balance was useful for predicting the
 trends obsd. for a real system in the absence of significant
 electrostatic
 components of adhesion. On the other hand, the force required to sep.
 the
 anionic/cationic interface of calcium alginate/I passed through a min. at
 .apprx.68.1 dyn/cm suggesting a transition from adhesion mediated through
 electrostatic interactions at low liq. surface tension (i.e., low salt
 concn.) to adhesion mediated by van der Waals forces.
 ST **polymethacrylate** adhesion **hydrocolloid** gel;
 dimethylaminoethyl **methacrylate** copolymer adhesion gel; methyl
methacrylate copolymer adhesion gel; hydroxyethyl
methacrylate copolymer adhesion gel; agarose **hydrocolloid** gel
polymethacrylate adhesion; calcium alginate gel
polymethacrylate adhesion; surface tension
polymethacrylate adhesion gel
 IT Surface tension
 (of dimethylaminoethyl **methacrylate**- and hydroxyethyl
methacrylate-Me **methacrylate** copolymers and
hydrocolloid gels, polymer-gel adhesion free energy in relation
 to)
 IT Contact angle
 (of dimethylaminoethyl **methacrylate**- and hydroxyethyl
methacrylate-Me **methacrylate** copolymers and
hydrocolloid gels, polymer-gel adhesion in relation to)
 IT Energy
 (adhesive, of Me **methacrylate** copolymers-coated
 glass rods, to **hydrocolloid** gels, free energy of, fiber
 pull-out forces in relation to)
 IT 26222-42-4 26355-01-1, 2-Hydroxyethyl **methacrylate**-methyl
methacrylate copolymer
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (adhesion of, coated on glass rods, to **hydrocolloid** gels,
 free energy of, fiber pull-out forces in relation to)
 IT 77-86-1, Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane 7732-18-5, Water, properties
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (contact angle of dimethylaminoethyl **methacrylate**- and
 hydroxyethyl **methacrylate**-Me **methacrylate**
 copolymers and **hydrocolloid** gels with, polymer-gel adhesion
 in relation to)
 IT 24937-47-1, Poly(L-arginine) 25104-18-1, Poly(L-lysine) 25212-18-4,
 Poly(L-arginine) 33434-24-1, Eudragit RL 100 38000-06-5,
 Poly(L-lysine)
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (electrolytes, adhesion of dimethylaminoethyl **methacrylate**-Me
methacrylate copolymers to calcium alginate

hydrocolloid gels in presence of)
IT 9005-35-0, Calcium alginate 9012-36-6, Agarose
RL: PRP (Properties)
(hydrocolloid gels, adhesion of Me methacrylate
copolymers-coated glass rods to, free energy of, fiber pull-out forces
in relation to)

L17 ANSWER 16 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1988:192822 CAPLUS

DN 108:192822

TI Occlusive wound dressings for pressure sores and dermal ulcers

IN Meyer, Ralph A.; Habib, Wagdi W.; Stupar, James A.

PA Hollister Inc., USA

SO Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 11 pp.

CODEN: BAXXDU

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61L015-01

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	GB 2191403	A1	19871216	GB 1987-7605	19870331
	GB 2191403	B2	19901121		
	US 4738257	A	19880419	US 1986-907501	19860915
	EP 249694	A2	19871223	EP 1987-104888	19870402
	EP 249694	A3	19890301		
	EP 249694	B1	19920304		
	EP 249694	B2	19950322		
	R: BE, DE, ES, FR, IT, NL, SE				
	ES 2032771	T3	19930301	ES 1987-104888	19870402
	AU 8772134	A1	19880317	AU 1987-72134	19870428
	AU 585443	B2	19890615		
	FI 8702587	A	19871212	FI 1987-2587	19870610
	FI 89242	B	19930531		
	FI 89242	C	19930910		
	DK 168980	B1	19940725	DK 1987-2967	19870610
	JP 62292160	A2	19871218	JP 1987-144212	19870611
	JP 05069543	B4	19931001		

PRAI US 1986-872803 19860611

US 1986-907501 19860915

AB An occlusive dressing for the care of fluid-exuding skin wounds such as
pressure sores and dermal ulcers, includes a skin-contacting barrier
layer

and an overlying adhesive-attached backing layer. This backing
layer is stretchable so that a 50% elongation (without rupture) is
produced by a tensioning stress of .ltoreq.1.5 lbs./in. of width. The
barrier layer is formed by a compn. including an elastomeric phase contg.
a crosslinked polymer network; a water-absorbing hydrocolloid
phase is dispersed in the crosslinked polymer. The layer has water
absorption capacity of 3-12 g/g barrier material. A mixt. of
polyisobutadiene 25, 49:51 ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer 15, starch-Na

polyacrylate polymer superabsorbent material 10, Na salt of
CM-cellulose 28, pectin 13, fully hydrogenated polyalicyclic hydrocarbon
resin 5, and petrolatum 4 wt. % were combined, the prepd. mixt. was

formed

into the desired shape by compression molding or injection molding, and
the backing was applied by hand or in conjunction with a compression
roller. The assembly was cut into desired sizes for wound dressing,
packed in a heat-sealed plastic bag, and irradiated at 2.5 Mrad of

.gamma.

radiation which converted the ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer to a
crosslinked network which effectively integrated the barrier layer, and
also sterilized the package dressings.

ST skin wound dressing manuf; one piece removable wound dressing;

nonirritating occlusive wound dressing manuf; dermal ulcer occlusive wound dressing; pressure sore occlusive wound dressing

IT Gelatins, biological studies
 Petrolatum
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (barrier layers contg., in occlusive wound dressings)

IT Gamma ray, chemical and physical effects
 (crosslinking by, of ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer in barrier layer of occlusive wound dressing)

IT Urethane polymers, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (foam, backing material, in occlusive wound dressings)

IT Rubber, natural, biological studies
 Rubber, synthetic
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (latex, backing layers contg., in occlusive wound dressings)

IT Medical goods
 (dressings, manuf. of, for pressure sores and dermal ulcers)

IT Colloids
 (hydro-, water-absorbing, barrier layers contg., in occlusive wound dressings)

IT Urethane polymers, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (polyether-, backing layers contg., in occlusive wound dressings)

IT 114308-62-2
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (backing layers contg., in occlusive wound dressings)

IT 7631-86-9, biological studies 9000-69-5, Pectin 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose sodium salt 60323-79-7
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (barrier layers contg., in occlusive wound dressings)

IT 9002-86-2, Polyvinyl chloride
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cellular, backing layers contg., in occlusive wound dressings)

IT 9003-27-4, Polyisobutylene 24937-78-8, Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (elastomers, barrier layers contg., in occlusive wound dressings)

L17 ANSWER 17 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1978:448919 CAPLUS
 DN 89:48919
 TI Hydrophilic random interpolymers compositions
 IN Beede, Charles Herbert; Waldman, Harold Louis; Blumig, Theodore
 PA Johnson and Johnson, USA
 SO S. African, 38 pp.
 CODEN: SFXXAB
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC C08F
 CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	ZA 7601873	A	19771130	ZA 1976-1873	19760329
	US 3996133	A	19761207	US 1975-567327	19750411
	GB 1544823	A	19790425	GB 1976-12711	19760330
	CA 1079896	A1	19800617	CA 1976-249129	19760330
	AU 7612543	A1	19771006	AU 1976-12543	19760401
	NL 7603637	A	19761013	NL 1976-3637	19760407
	JP 51127571	A2	19761106	JP 1976-41163	19760412
PRAI	US 1975-567327		19750411		
	ZA 1976-1873		19760329		
AB	Bacteriostatic random interpolymers are prepd. in aq. medium by polymn.				
of					

a mixt. of monomers comprising up to .apprx.90% of an .alpha.,.beta.-olefinically **unsatd.** carboxylic acid ester and a mono-, or polyhydric alc. having a terminal quaternary ammonium group and at least one .alpha.,.beta.-olefinically **unsatd.** comonomer in the presence of a crosslinking agent comprising a difunctional monomer derived from an .alpha.,.beta.-olefinically **unsatd.** carboxylic acid.

The aq. suspensions can be converted into gels or powders having a H2O adsorbing capacity from .apprx.10 to .apprx.125 times their own wt. or greater, and are useful as thickening agents. In addn., articles can be coated with the interpolymers to give them a lubricating coating, such as medical instruments and devices which are to be inserted into body openings. The colloids can be cast into films, which are particularly useful as wound dressings. The interpolymers can be utilized in making contact lenses. For example, acrylic acid 12, acrylamide 54, N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide 0.06, Sipomer G-1 (2-hydroxy-3-methacryloyloxypropyltrimethylammonium dichloride) 54, H2O 1520, MeOH 120 and ammonium persulfate 1.2 g were combined and polymd. at 55.degree.-63.degree. for 0.8 h. The resulting **hydrocolloidal** dispersion was cast into films after addn. of a glycerol plasticizer. A pressure sensitive **adhesive** was prepd. from the film by coating 1 side with a polyester urethane foam.

ST interpolymer bactericidal wound dressing; acrylic polymer bactericidal gel

IT Bactericides, Disinfectants and Antiseptics
(acrylic interpolymers, prepn. of, for gels and films)

IT Surgical dressings and goods
(bactericidal acrylic interpolymer gels for)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, polymers
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(polymers with **acrylates**, for bactericidal gels and films)

IT Acrylic polymers, preparation
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of hydrophilic-bacteriostatic)

IT Lenses
(contact, acrylic interpolymers for)

IT Surgical dressings and goods
(instruments, bactericidal acrylic interpolymer gel coatings for)

IT 27791-59-9P 65513-93-1P 65513-95-3P 65513-97-5P 65513-98-6P
65513-99-7P 65514-00-3P 65542-52-1P 66838-37-7P 66838-38-8P
66838-39-9P
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of hydrophilic-bacteriostatic)

L17 ANSWER 18 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1971:66311 CAPLUS
DN 74:66311
TI Emulsifiable lubricating compositions
IN Matson, Howard J.
PA Sinclair Research, Inc.
SO U.S., 3 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent
LA English
IC C10M
NCL 252032500
CC 51 (Petroleum, Petroleum Derivatives, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3558489	A	19710126	US 1968-705286	19680214
AB	An oil-in-water emulsion having superior lubricating and cooling properties consists of .apprx.50-99% water and 1-50% oleaginous component contg. a mineral oil, an unsatd. fatty ester of a monohydric alc., and an alkanolamine salt of an aliphatic alc. polyalkylene oxide				

acid phosphate. The viscosity and adhesive properties of the emulsion can be improved by including a hydrocolloid. A typical base oil conc. was prepd. by adding 60 parts water to 40 parts of a mixt. contg. 2.5 parts methyl sperm oil, 5 parts oil-sol. polyethylene oxide ester phosphate contg. 4-ethyleneoxy groups, 10 parts 300 SUS/100.degree.F mineral oil, and 2.5 parts triethanolamine.

ST emulsifiable oil water lubricants; oil water emulsifiable lubricants; lubricants emulsifiable oil water

IT Lubricating oil additives
Lubricating oils
(for metal working)

IT Polysaccharides, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(lubricating oil additives)

IT Oils
RL: USES (Uses)
(sperm whale, methyl esters, lubricating oil additives)

IT Ethanol, 2,2',2''-nitrilotri-, compds. with polyethylene glycol phosphate fatty alc. ethers
Glycols, polyethylene, monophosphate, ethers with fatty alcs., compds. with nitrilotriethanol
Phosphoric acid, esters with polyethylene glycol fatty alc. ethers, compds. with nitrilotriethanol
RL: USES (Uses)
(lubricating oil additives)



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